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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/729,072	12/04/2000	Jian Zhang	0088CN-58	6444

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EXAMINER	
CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2145	

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/729,072	ZHANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Azizul Choudhury	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *6/19/2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 December 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the amendment received June 19, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oliver, Jr. (US Pat No: 4,814,869), hereafter referred to as Oliver.

1. With regards to claim 1, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising: a number of channel interface units respectively coupled to a plurality of field terminals for receiving video, audio and alarm data in a surveillance site and transmitting the video and audio data and control information from a plurality of view stations to said field terminals respectively, wherein the field terminals generate video signals that are respectively digitized, encoded and compressed to form the video and audio data, and wherein each of said channel interface units comprises:

a) A number of channel transceiver chips to communicate with said field terminals, connected to a logic control module through a data line and a clock line, for transmitting/receiving signals from a channel;

b) A logic control module including a number of programmable devices, a single chip processor and a memory for receiving data from said channel transceiver chips through the data line and the clock line and transmitting the data to said channel transceiver chips, moreover, for receiving the data from the bus control module through the data line and the address line and transmitting the data to the bus control module, wherein said memory is connected to said programmable devices for buffering the data received from said channel transceiver and the data received from said bus control module; and

c) A bus control module with one end connected to said logic control module and another end connected to a computer bus;

d) An information process kernel including a processor and a software module and connected to said channel interface unit by said computer bus; and

e) A number of view station interface units respectively coupled to said information process kernel by said computer bus to receive the video and audio data, wherein the video and audio data are decompressed, decoded and subsequently displayed on view stations.

(Oliver teaches a design providing video surveillance. In this design, there exists a series of cameras whose images captured are sent to a computer (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). Means for providing an alarm are present as is the ability to automatically obtain video from the site causing the alarm (column 2, lines 23-33, Oliver). In addition Oliver's design allows for the use of computers (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). Furthermore, the series of cameras of Oliver's design are attached to displays by

means of other devices such as modulators and signal splitters. Each of the displays features tuners which are controlled by the computer (column 1, line 43 – column 2, line 7, Oliver). Hence, as claimed, the view station is interfaced with the computer. A computer which must contain a kernel and a bus. Finally, the claimed encoding/decoding process is simply a video signal conversion to a video and audio form. When audio/video is to be transmitted, it must be converted into a form that is acceptable for transmission of data. When the audio/video transmitted data is to be heard/seen, it must then be converted again to a form that is interpretable by the user. This process must occur with a design sending/receiving audio/video signals).

2. With regards to claim 2, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein each of said channel interface units further comprises:

- Two channel transceiver chips,
- Programmable devices,
- The memory devices and
- A single chip processor, wherein said channel transceiver chips are connected to said programmable devices respectively through a transmitting clock line Tck, transmitting data line TxD and receiving clock line Rck, receiving data line RxD, said programmable devices are connected to said memory devices respectively through a DATA BUS and an AD BUS, said memory devices are connected to said programmable devices respectively through the DATA BUS and the AD BUS, said

programmable devices are connected to the I/O bus in a said single chip (CPU), and also connected to the DATA BUS and the AD BUS in a computer bus control chip, said single chip processor (CPU) is connected to the control bus and the status bus in said computer bus control chip through its I/O bus, and said computer bus control chip is connected to said computer bus.

(A server is a computer. All the traits claimed with the claim are commonly found in computers. Oliver's design allows for computers (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). It is further inherent that such features will be present within the computer of Oliver's design since the computer is applied for video surveillance purposes as well).

3. With regards to claim 3, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server, wherein said channel transceiver chip is an E1 or a DDN or an ISDN transceiver chip, said programmable device is a CPLD or a FPGA or a DSP, said memory is a single chip dual-ported RAM or a two chips RAM, said computer bus is an ISA bus or a PCI bus (Oliver's disclosure reveals that computers are allowed (column 2, line 1, Oliver). Transceiver chips and programmable devices are common in computers. It is further inherent that such features will be present within the computer of Oliver's design since the computer is applied for video surveillance purposes as well).

4. With regards to claim 4, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein said channel transceiver chip is an E1 or a DDN or an ISDN transceiver chip, said programmable device is a CPLD or a FPGA or a DSP, said memory is a single chip dual-ported RAM or a two chips RAM, said computer bus is an ISA bus or a PCI bus (As stated above, a server is a computer. The traits claimed are common to computers and Oliver's design allows for the use of a computer (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). It is further inherent that such features will be present within the computer of Oliver's design since the computer is applied for video surveillance purposes as well).

5. With regards to claim 5, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising:

- A number of channel interfaces units, each of the channel interfaces units coupled to a field terminal and receiving data over a data network from the field terminal, wherein each of the channel interfaces units comprises at least a channel transceiver to communicate with the field terminal and buffer the data in a memory, the field terminal produces at least a video analog signal that is digitized, encoded and compressed to form part of the data, and wherein the data further include audio and alarm information generated from the field terminal;
- A network interface coupled to the data network; and
- An information process kernel coupled between the channel interfaces units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing instructions to

process the data in the memory for transporting over the data network, wherein a number of view stations are coupled to the data network to receive the data for display thereon.

(Oliver teaches a design providing video surveillance. In this design, there exists a series of cameras whose images captured are sent to a computer (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). Means for providing an alarm are present as is the ability to automatically obtain video from the site causing the alarm (column 2, lines 23-33, Oliver). In addition, the traits described are commonly available within computer systems. These include the existence of NICs (network interface cards), kernels, memory, busses and data transferring, processing and buffering means. Oliver's design allows for the use of computers (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). Furthermore, the series of cameras of Oliver's design are attached to displays by means of other devices such as modulators and signal splitters. Each of the displays features tuners which are controlled by the computer (column 1, line 43 – column 2, line 7, Oliver). Hence, as claimed, the view station is interfaced with the computer. Finally, the claimed encoding/decoding process is simply a video signal conversion to a video and audio form. When audio/video is to be transmitted, it must be converted into a form that is acceptable for transmission of data. When the audio/video transmitted data is to be heard/seen, it must then be converted again to a form that is interpretable by the user. This process must occur with a design sending/receiving audio/video signals).

6. With regards to claim 6, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein each of the channel interfaces units further comprises:

- At least one channel transceiver chip;
- At least one programmable device;
- A processor, coupled to the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device and controlled under a clock signal, for synchronizing the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device to cause the data to be transferred into the memory and read the data out of the memory onto a data bus when one of the view stations is controlled to display the data.

  (Oliver teaches a design providing video surveillance. In this design, there exists a series of cameras whose images captured are sent to a computer (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). Means for providing an alarm are present as is the ability to automatically obtain video from the site causing the alarm (column 2, lines 23-33, Oliver). In addition, the traits described are commonly available within computer systems. These include the existence of programmable devices, transceiver chips (NICs), processor, clock, busses, and data transferring, processing and buffering means. Oliver's design allows for the use of computers (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). It is further inherent that such features will be present within the computer of Oliver's design since the computer is applied for video surveillance purposes as well).

7. With regards to claim 7, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data network is one or more Ethernet (E1) and local area network (LAN). (Oliver's disclosure teaches the use of computers with a video surveillance system (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver). In addition, Oliver discloses that transmission paths are used by which, to permit video transmissions (column 1, lines 43-60, Oliver). This includes coaxial cables or other acceptable means of video data transmission (column 4, lines 7-22, Oliver). This allows for Ethernet and LAN to be acceptable means of video data transfer).

8. With regards to claim 8, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the network interface formats the data for transmission over the data network in accordance with a standard supported by the data network (Oliver discloses a design where video data is transferred (column 1, lines 43-60, Oliver). When any data is transferred, a preset protocol must be used).

9. With regards to claim 9, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an internal bus through an address mapping register; and store the data in the memory when the internal bus is detected idle (The claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present in Oliver's design (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver)).

10. With regards to claim 10, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor further to: read the data out the memory when receiving a data channel number identifying the field terminal; and transmit the data over the data network through the network interface (If data is to be transmitted in a computer, the claimed steps would be performed. As stated earlier, Oliver's design allows for computers (column 2, lines 1-7, Oliver)).

11. With regards to claim 11, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the memory is a dual-ported random access memory (Oliver discloses that the computer within the design uses memory, as all other computers do (column 2, lines 57-68, Oliver). Furthermore, Oliver discloses that variations may be made to the design without departing from the spirit or scope of the design (column 4, lines 7-22, Oliver). Hence memory is allows in Oliver's design and dual-ported memory is permissible in Oliver's design).

12. With regards to claim 12, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data represents audio and video signals from the field terminal (Oliver teaches that video data is transferred (column 1, lines 43-60, Oliver). In addition, Oliver states that audio data is transferable as well (column 4, lines 7-22, Oliver)).

13. With regards to claim 13, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data further include an alarm signal that causes the data to be transmitted to one of

the view stations for display (Oliver's design has the claimed alarm means (column 2, lines 23-33, Oliver)).

14. With regards to claim 14, Oliver teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the field terminal is remotely located with respect to the view stations (Oliver teaches that the cameras may be close or far (column 4, lines 7-22, Oliver). Hence, the computer of Oliver's design may be close or far, as needed).

Response to Remarks

After careful review of the application, the examiner failed to note any truly unique traits within the design claimed. While the attempt to amend the claims is appreciated, the current claims provided are seen as being very broad and general. Such broad claims leave the design open for a number of interpretations. The design, as currently claimed, is interpreted as a video surveillance system with cameras networked together and managed by computing devices. Unfortunately, numerous designs including the one disclosed in the prior art feature such traits. The cameras have cables/paths that allow the data to be transferred (equivalent to networked).

In addition, the claimed encoding/decoding process is simply a video signal conversion to a video and audio form. When audio/video is to be transmitted, it must be converted into a form that is acceptable for transmission of data. When the audio/video transmitted data is to be heard/seen, it must then be converted again to a form that is interpretable by the user. This process must occur with a design sending/receiving audio/video signals.

Should the applicants have any further details regarding their design that would present their design as being truly unique over the prior art provided by the examiner, they are encouraged to amend the specifications and claims to reflect such changes.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC

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